

WEATHER FORECAST.
Snow to-day. To-morrow clearing and colder.

NO. 1924.

LOOKS TO SENATE FOR CITY'S RELIEF

Rudolph Sees Danger in the Wholesale Slaughter of District Estimates.

BUDGET IS CUT \$1,750,000

Police Department, Health Office, Schools, and Street Cleaning Division Suffer—No Raises.

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, one of the three District executives, who spent months in the careful preparation of the budget for 1924, which yesterday was cut to \$20,322,288, or \$1,750,000 less than the expenditures of the current fiscal year, by the Democratic subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, expressed his keen disappointment at the so-called economy programme last night. With other members of the Board of Commissioners he looks to the Senate to relieve what he frankly admitted to be a desperate situation.

"Employees in the District Building," said Commissioner Rudolph, "are now required to work from ten to twelve hours a day. One man in the street cleaning office is already on the verge of nervous prostration, and it was necessary to take to him a man from another department. The whole District force is overworked."

Economy Gave Too Far.
This was the feeling among members of every profession and business in the Capital City last night. The reduction by twenty men of the police force—already said to be weak numerically; the slaughter of the buildings and grounds items of the school budget from \$250,000 to \$150,000; the cutting of the street cleaning, sprinkling, and cleaning fund from \$250,000 to \$150,000; and scores of other cuts of similar nature are responsible for bitter criticism of "Democratic economy gone too far."

Even some of the colleagues of those who passed on the District budget asserted last night that Messrs. Burleson, Cox, and others had been too radical in their eagerness to save. It was generally pointed out that they have driven the District government so close to the rocks that without the slightest unusual condition it will be overthrown, and should any emergency arise during the coming year the Commissioners will be practically helpless.

Practically all of the improvements asked were slighted. In the health department—though the department of contagious diseases was threatened with serious reduction—only a cut of \$100,000 was made.

"With the amount of work which the District now has to do," said Commissioner Rudolph last night, "there is every reason to look with apprehension at the recommendations of the House subcommittee. These gentlemen have heard our personal views on the subject of District estimates, and they have taken the District viewpoint—what the needs of the District are."

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PACKERS' DEFENSE GETS HARD JOLT

Attorney Springs Grand Jury Testimony on Witnesses Who Have Apparent Lapse of Memory.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—After three government witnesses had repudiated their former sworn testimony and deserted the prosecution in the beef trust case, District Attorney Wilkerson to-day made the defense sit bolt upright by dangling under the noses of two witnesses a transcript of their testimony before the grand jury and giving them an opportunity to "refresh their memories."

The stilted suggestion of the performance left the court room in an atmosphere of chilled silence and memories improved instantly. One witness who seemed to be ignorant of all the functions of a grand jury continued to forget and he was dismissed for the present. The government has let it be known that no action will be taken at present in any apparent case of perjury, but at the close of the trial a real upheaval is expected.

One startling development was the discovery that full sets of books of the different packing concerns which had been scrutinized by one or more grand juries have disappeared. Those of Morris & Co., which were returned to the company in 1920, were swallowed up by the great vaults in the company's office and have not been seen since. The packers were actually surprised, they say, to find upon return of the books a few days ago that cartloads of these books have disappeared.

The colossal proportions of the present struggle is shown by a statement made to-day as to the number of witnesses to be heard. The government has subpoenaed seventy-five of the packers' employees, 350 independent packers and cutters and commission men, and about thirty government investigators.

The defense is expected to subpoena fully as many. If each witness consumes but half the average time of the eight witnesses heard thus far, it will require 800 court days to finish the case.

President's Cold Slightly Better

At the White House last night President Taft's cold was said to be better. The President retired immediately after dinner. He canceled all his engagements during the morning and saw only a few visitors at the mansion. He worked for several hours in his library on an accumulation of mail. Mr. A. De Laney, of the Medical Corps of the army, who visited Mr. Taft, found the President suffering from a slight cold which will respond to treatment within a few days.

SEINE IS NEARING GREAT FLOOD MARK

Paris, Jan. 12.—The continuous rains of the past week have caused the River Seine to rise until it is now within thirteen feet of the mark of the great flood of 1910.

As the tributaries are still coming up, the hydrographic office announced to-night that the Seine will continue to rise until Saturday, at which time it is expected that all the wharves will be covered. River traffic is almost completely suspended, and the low-lying quarters of Paris and Auteuil are flooded.

A great sewer in course of construction at the Quai de Biliy was destroyed this afternoon.

CHICAGO EDITORS SEE ROOSEVELT

Medill McCormick and James Keeley Are Visitors at Oyster Bay on Secret Mission.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Convincing evidence that Theodore Roosevelt is in the thick of the Republican anti-convention scramble came to light to-day with the discovery that the two strange visitors at Sagamore Hill last Saturday, who came to Oyster Bay, were one of the McCormicks, publishers of the Chicago Tribune, which has been assiduously proclaiming Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination, and James Keeley, editorial manager of that paper.

The visit of these two Chicagoans is regarded as the most significant occurrence since Col. Roosevelt denied his mask of silence. Medill McCormick, one of the Chicago publishers, is one of several independent editors who signed a letter issued in Chicago on Wednesday, to all independents "to consider ways and means for advancing the cause of progressive republicanism." This call described Taft as a reactionary, and urged the nomination of a Republican of "the type of Roosevelt."

Just enough time elapsed after the visit of McCormick and Keeley to Sagamore Hill to give opportunity for a circumstantial report to the independent leaders respecting Mr. Roosevelt's inclination.

BRITISH TROOPS TO ENTER PERSIA

Calcutta, Jan. 12.—The brigade of infantry stationed at Ahmadnagar, consisting of three battalions and belonging to the Poona division of the British army of India, received orders to-day to be ready to proceed to Persia on twenty-four hours' notice. The division will embark at Kurrachee and disembark at Bushahr.

Continued attacks on British travelers in Persia is given as the reason for re-enforcing the allied force now in the vicinity of Bushahr. The first attack occurred several days ago, when tribesmen killed six Britishers and wounded several others. The British consul at Shiraz.

FINDING OF BONES LEADS TO ARRESTS

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A peculiar mystery was solved here to-day, when the identity was established of a man whose charred bones were dumped out of a car of ashes being spread along the Ontario and Western tracks, fifteen miles west of here, three days ago. Nothing but the bones and a tiny piece of cloth were found in the ashes.

To-day, following a systematic search for any one who might be missing in this town—whence the car of ashes came—it was discovered that Theodore Furman, aged thirty, had disappeared about December 12, the time the car was loaded. He and two brothers were all firemen on the railroad. The tiny piece of cloth matched with the suit he had worn, and Joseph and Russell said that Theodore had quit his job and gone West.

GOMPERS DIFFERS WITH DR. ABBOTT

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, associated with Col. Roosevelt as editor of the Outlook Magazine, occupied the witness stand yesterday before Senator Clapp's Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Practically the entire membership sat through two long sessions and listened to the labor leader and the economist discuss the trust evil and suggest remedies.

Dr. Abbott said that he was opposed to the repeal of the Sherman antitrust law, which Mr. Gompers favored. Dr. Abbott recommended the creation of a government commission to fix the values of stocks and bonds and to regulate salaries and dividends.

Mr. Gompers, in referring to the famous law suits involving the labor unions, in particular the Danbury hatters' case, said that such suits were merely brought to harass the working people. "There has been no remedy suggested for the prevailing labor conditions," said he, "but the laboring people will keep on fighting until they win. The American Federation of Labor does not exist by the courtesy of any individual. If we are illegal, proceed against us."

Official Flower for 1912

School Children of Washington. Do not fail to read the school column in The Washington Herald next Sunday, where an important announcement will be made. It relates to the official flower for the city. Many of the large cities have allowed all public school pupils to hail for their favorite, and the suggestion has been made that the idea be adopted in Washington.

Get busy and coral votes for the "Flower for the National Capital for 1912."

Quickest Route to Miami, Nassau, and Havana by 2 hours. Atlantic Coast Line N. Y. & Florida Special. 7:10 p. m. Alhambra, electric-lighted Pullman. Superior service. Via New York Ave. N. Y.

CONNER CHARGES STR COURT ROOM

Sensational Testimony in Bancroft-Du Pont Divorce Suit at Wilmington.

HUSBAND IS ON STAND

Former Maid Testifies of Meetings Between Wife and Her Affinity. Story Is Corroborated.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12.—Sensational testimony was given behind closed doors to-day in the hearing of the divorce suit brought by John Bancroft, Jr., against his wife, who before her marriage was Madeline Du Pont, daughter of A. I. Du Pont, head of the powder trust, and in the counter-suit filed by his wife. Bancroft, who charges his wife with infidelity, testified that although he married Miss Du Pont in November, 1920, their first child was born in May, 1920. He said he did not at the time question the legitimacy of the offspring.

Miss Helen Lamporter, a former maid of Mrs. Bancroft, told of meetings between Mrs. Bancroft and Max Heibler, whom Bancroft names as co-respondent, principally in Atlantic City, in a boarding-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Tossell. Miss Lamporter kept a record, she said, of the number of times Mrs. Bancroft met Heibler, and she had remained outside the door to the room in which the pair met. She could tell also just how many times they stood up or sat down, and in just what chair each of them sat. She declared she had seen Mrs. Bancroft in Heibler's arms. The maid said her suspicions were first aroused when she overheard conversations between Mrs. Bancroft and Heibler, and heard Heibler address her as "Madeline." These addresses, the maid said, she believed to be houses of questionable character, so she "kept her eyes open" and listened to what they said. "It was an awful," it was her tip to Mr. and Mrs. Tossell that gave the Bavarian family the hint to listen also, which they did.

Corroborative Maid's Testimony.

Mr. and Mrs. Tossell were in court, and corroborated the maid's testimony. Mr. Bancroft, who has named his second child Max Heibler, Jr., was on the stand for some time.

Following their marriage, he testified, they lived in Paris and later in Munich, where he alleges his wife first met Max Heibler. They separated in Munich May 15, 1920, and Bancroft returned home, leaving his wife alone. He testified that he wrote Mrs. Bancroft continually to come home, but that she made an excuse that their first baby, which had been named John Bancroft, was sick, and could not stand the ocean voyage. In August, 1920, Mrs. Bancroft returned home and she was met at Hoboken by her husband.

During his testimony Bancroft laid particular stress upon the fact that while he was touring Europe with his father and State Senator Charles R. Miller, of Wilmington, Mrs. Bancroft was seen at the depot in Munich at 7 o'clock in the morning and Max Heibler was her escort.

LAWYERS PREPARE TO OFFSET TEST

Mother of Harry Thaw Will Make Application for Habeas Corpus Write in His Behalf.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 12.—It was reported at the White Plains court house to-day that lawyers representing Harry K. Thaw, now an inmate of Matteawan Asylum, who within the next few days apply to one of the Supreme Court justices in the Ninth judicial district for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Thaw. It is understood that Mrs. Mary Conley Thaw, the mother of the patient, will make the application for the writ.

The proceeding is to offset the reported sanity test to be started by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at Pittsburgh.

Lawyers for weeks have been preparing papers for the new writ, which will ask that Thaw be discharged or else transferred to some other institution.

WICKERSHAM HOME TO FACE TRUSTS

Attorney General Wickersham returned to Washington last night from a three weeks' trip to Panama and Cuba. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wickersham, Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, and Mr. Louder, the Minister from the Netherlands, and Mrs. Louder.

Two important trust cases are awaiting the Attorney General's return. He will receive a report from the experts of the Bureau of Corporations who were sent to Chicago to investigate the International Harvester Company, which has suggested to the Department of Justice a tentative plan of reorganization so as to restore competitive conditions.

Mr. Wickersham will hold a series of conferences shortly with legal representatives of the United States Mackay Company of Boston. A civil suit for the dissolution of the corporation as a monopoly in restraint of trade and criminal proceedings have been instituted at Boston. Mr. Wickersham is the Department of Justice.

DISTRICT PARSIMONY NATIONAL DISGRACE

That particular brand of Democratic economy, emanating from the House Committee on Appropriations, which trims the expenditures for the District of Columbia for 1913 to the last farthing, will not please the people of Washington or recommend itself to the judgment and intelligence of the nation. In effect, the District bill, which has been reported to the House, eliminates all increases in salaries recommended by the Commissioners, decreases salaries in a few instances, cuts out the services of some minor municipal employees, and pares down the prospective appropriations to an amount nearly \$2,000,000 less than the budget of the current year.

With the exception of three items, for which not a large amount is required, all propositions for new work to advance the progress of the city have been carefully removed from the bill. The committee in its perversity allowed the appropriations for the specifications of a power plant at Great Falls to stand; it provides specifications of a municipal garbage plant and authorizes the establishment of an asphalt plant for the use of the engineer department.

Every proposed appropriation for new schools, every park extension, and all projects which ought to be undertaken at once if the city is to enjoy reasonable progress have been emasculated. To put it mildly, the pruning knife has been applied without sense or reason, and if this bill is enacted in its present shape Washington must go backward to a lower grade of expenditures, which, necessarily, will impede the advance of municipal services and cut short once and for all the work of beautifying the Capital City.

In the light of the proposed appropriations, all the fine talk of statesmen in the House of Representatives about making Washington the finest city in North America is worse than cheap demagoguery. The city cannot be made beautiful or even conducted on a satisfactory basis with the amounts of money allowed to the departments under this bill. As reported to the House, the bill is a ridiculous attempt at economy which will not fail to reflect discredit upon its authors.

This bill simply strikes discouragement to the heart of every man in Washington who has labored for its uplift. Two increases of salaries are allowed, each \$5 a month, to laundresses in the Tuberculosis Hospital; but over against this seeming generosity, nineteen employees of the District will lose their jobs. One new fire truck is authorized in the fire department, which will give positions to twelve men, and over against this twenty policemen will be left off the rolls. Fourteen janitors and helpers are provided for in the new school buildings in process of construction, but the pay of none of those in service is increased.

So the probe of parsimony goes through the bill from end to end. Everything possible has been stricken out that looked to advancement or better pay for those in the municipal service, regardless alike of the increased cost of living or how such cheese-paring may affect the progress of the Capital City.

Fortunately, the bill must be considered in the House, where probably some friends of the District will point out the mistaken economy which the bill embodies. More fortunately still, the bill must go to the Senate, where it will pass under severe examination and it is to be hoped that many of the items eliminated now will be there restored. Fortunately also, the bill must go finally to the President—an avowed friend of the District—who might rebuke the House for its parsimony if he should find it the part of wisdom to do so.

Economy in public expenditure, as a principle, is to be commended, but it is only a relative thing. It may be said without exaggeration that Washington is a \$12,000,000 city, and this amount may be expended from year to year with economy, which is not to be confounded with cheapness in the framing of appropriation bills.

12:30 to Baltimore and Return. Saturdays and Sundays, via Potomac and Annapolis. Tickets good returning until 8 a. m. Monday. All regular trains except the Congressional Limited.

BACON'S QUITTING CAUSES SURPRISE

Washington Skeptical Over Reason Given for Resignation of Ambassador.

TASTE FOR DIPLOMACY

Envoys to France Leaves Chosen Field to Become a Fellow of Harvard University.

The resignation of Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, has not been received at the State Department. News of the Ambassador's resignation, conveyed to the department through unofficial sources, seemed to create great surprise.

Many Washington observers are inclined to be skeptical over the reason given by Mr. Bacon for his decision to resign. Mr. Bacon's closest friends in Washington express surprise that he should have given up his diplomatic post to become a fellow of Harvard University. They understood that Mr. Bacon's inclination and taste led him to desire to continue in the diplomatic field. His sudden resignation has recalled the recent retirement of Dr. David Jayne Hill as Ambassador to Berlin.

It is well known that Dr. Hill's resignation was called for by the Taft administration because the President desired to create a place in the diplomatic service for one of his own friends. Suggestions are being advanced now that Mr. Bacon also may have had an intimation that the President would like to have the ambassadorship to Paris open. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Bacon came over into the Taft administration from the Roosevelt administration.

Lars Anderson, of Ohio, recently appointed Minister to Brussels, was mentioned last night as a possible successor to Mr. Bacon. Particular attention was called to the fact that Bacon is the third son of a prominent family who has been forced out during the present administration. Henry White was the first to go. David Jayne Hill followed him.

Bacon, it was pointed out, was appointed at the request of Roosevelt, of the three he was by far the most intimate with the former President.

RUFFIAN PUNISHED BY MR. KENDALL

Iowa Solon Comes to Rescue of Aged Colored Washerwoman Knocked Down in Street.

Shooting out his right arm with the skill and strength of a pugilist, Representative Kendall, of Iowa, last night planted his fist squarely on the lower jaw of a lawless colored washerwoman and scattered her basket of fresh-laundered clothing in the dirty slush at the busy corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue northwest.

As the lawless ruffian came in contact with his jaw, the ruffian went down and out, lying motionless in the snow for several seconds, and then rising to a sitting posture and gazing stupidly and with blinking eyes about him, as though trying to guess whether he had been kicked by a mule or struck with a sledgehammer, meanwhile nursing his swelling jaw with both hands.

Representative Kendall assisted the aged colored woman to her feet, aided her in gathering her wash, and helped her on a Fourth street car, dismissing her with exclamations of thanks and gratefulness with a smile. Then he turned and left the vicinity, going to the New Willard to keep an appointment.

The Representative was going from his apartments in the Ontario to the hotel where he saw the assault on the colored woman. He had just alighted from the car when he saw two white men jostle against the woman and then address her in profane language. He stopped a second and then saw one of the white men knock down the woman with a blow of the fist. Mr. Kendall strode across to the man and felled him.

172 PERISH WHEN SHIP GOES DOWN

Bucharest, Jan. 12.—The Russian steamship Rusa, bound from Galatz to Odessa, went down in a terrific gale in the Black Sea to-day, carrying with her all her passengers and crew, numbering 172 persons.

Meager accounts of the catastrophe received to-night tell of a harrowing battle with the wind and waves. The gale blew up early in the week, but the Rusa held her own until yesterday, when she began to leak. The crew and passengers worked frantically at the pumps all last night but made little headway against the rushing water. The vessel foundered soon after daybreak.

Among the passengers were Carl Anusoff, who was recently appointed Russian consul general at Odessa, and his family.

The Rusa, which belonged to the Russian Steam Navigation Company, was under the command of Capt. Babonorr.

HERE'S THE LIMIT FOR A MILLIONAIRE

McDevitt will have to work hard to spend more than the following:
Rental for an auto.....\$40.00
Suite of rooms.....30.00
Room for his valet.....2.00
Dinner, including cigars at \$2 each and wine at \$3 a bottle.....\$5.40
Dinner for valet.....1.00
Theater box seats.....5.00
After-theater supper and cabaret.....25.00
Ten per cent tip to chauffeur.....4.00
Total.....\$118.40

GROESBUS FOR DAY OFF FOR NEW YORK

John J. McDevitt Gets His Special and All Is Ready for the Trip by Himself.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 12.—John J. McDevitt, who will be a millionaire for a day, informed the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day that John Sweeney, his old friend, must be made conductor of the 9:30 special train he has engaged to carry him to New York. Sweeney, who is one of the oldest conductors of the road, was assigned to the job, and McDevitt now awaits the toot of the whistle.

McDevitt today added a valet to his staff of nondescript servants, engaging one "Bennie" Johnson for that post. McDevitt's transitory excursion into the gold-lined straits of the millionaire will begin to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock when his train will start for New York and joy. He will have \$1,000 in his pocket. As he is going to stay in New York only one day, he expects to be able to bring 32 of this amount back with him.

FRANCE'S PREMIER STILL UNSETTLED

Leon Bourgeois Will Be Offered Place, but It Is Rumored He Will Decline Portfolio.

Paris, Jan. 12.—President Millerand announced to-night that he would offer the premiership to Leon Bourgeois to-morrow, but the latter, it is stated, will decline the portfolio on account of ill health. Other candidates mentioned for the place are Foreign Minister Delcasse, to whom, without the unanimous consent of his colleagues, Raymond Poincare, minister of the colonies in the Combes cabinet, and former Premier Briand. All of these men will probably be members of the new cabinet.

Former Premier Clemenceau is barred from a possible tender of the premiership because he is opposed to the ratification of the Franco-German Moroccan treaty.

Joseph Caillaux, French premier until last night, when he resigned with his entire cabinet, addressed a letter to President Millerand to-day, denying the charges made against him that he negotiated the Franco-German Moroccan settlement in secret or took any action in regard to the Moroccan question without the consent of his colleagues. He gives as the reason for the resignation of the cabinet the dissension caused by the hostility of Foreign Minister Delcasse, who resigned after a dramatic scene at a meeting of the senate committee on foreign affairs.

JUDGE FINES SELF

Freshly, Colo., Jan. 12.—District Judge J. Ed Rizer arrived at his court room ten minutes late to-day.

"I will have to be consistent," he said, "a few weeks ago I fined an attorney \$25 for this offense, and I hereby impose the same penalty against myself."

Judge Rizer paid the money to the clerk of the court.

VEST POCKET ESSAYS

By GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Slawash"

Connecticut is a narrow strip of land along Long Island Sound which is used as a right of way by several lines of railroad and automobile roadways leading into New York City. It is a sort of back porch to New York City, in fact, and its name is a corruption of the two words "connect" and "ticket," the two principal topics of conversation among a large majority of the citizens of the state.

Connecticut is a pleasant State filled with pleasant towns which are anywhere from thirty minutes to 1½ hours away from New York. Its population in the day time is about 800,000 but this swells to over a million at night, providing every one catches the last train home.

Considered in one of the most picturesque States in the Union, never having been known to turn a radical out, but it furnishes the weapons by means of which the quarrels of the whole country are carried on. No Western or Southern quarrel is considered a success unless it is closed out by a nickel plated under-taker from Connecticut.

Connecticut is chiefly famous as the seat of Yale University, a magnificent institution of learning which is only second upon about once in every three years. Yale is situated at New Haven except after a football victory, when it overflows into three States. It contains 2,500 students, each one of whom believes that the rest of the country has been settled in order to furnish an admiring audience for his university. New York

'LAIRD OF SKIBO' ASKS FOR MERCY

Secretary Knox's Name Is Brought Into the Stanley Steel Inquiry.

TWO SCOTS IN A CLASH

Carnegie Says Duty Could Be Removed Without Any Injury to American Manufacturers.

Secretary of State Knox's name was yesterday brought into the Stanley committee's investigation of the United States Steel Corporation. Andrew Carnegie, who was again an all-day witness, testified, in reply to questions by Democratic members of the committee, that Mr. Knox had been one of the attorneys for the Carnegie Steel Company back in the days when pooling agreements were in vogue. Mr. Carnegie insisted, however, that neither business men nor lawyers were certain at that time that pooling agreements fell within the condemnation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Reference to Facts.
This was only one of several very interesting phases of the Carnegie testimony. Mr. Carnegie acknowledged that he had made political contributions, but he was not required to go into details. He declared against the objection of lawyers representing the United States Steel Corporation that present day prices in the iron and steel business are fixed and maintained by agreement. He also expressed the opinion that the duty on steel products could be removed without injuring American manufacturers.

Representative McMillin, a Democrat, of Maine, was the member of the committee who lugged Secretary Knox's name into the hearing. Mr. McMillin is himself a Scotchman, and he intimated that he was getting a little tired of the "no-nonsense" that the committee has been listening to part of the time in the last two days.

"Now, let's get at the facts," said this Scotchman from Maine to the Laird of Skibo.

Brings Knox In.
"Was Philander C. Knox one of the attorneys of the Carnegie Steel Company?" asked the Representative from Maine.

Mr. Carnegie replied in the affirmative. Mr. Knox, he added, was associated with Judge J. H. Reed, who appeared as Mr. Carnegie's personal counsel, as attorneys for the Carnegie Steel Company.

"Now, during all the years that that firm, Knox & Reed, acted as counsel for your company, did either of them advise you as to the effect of the Sherman law?" asked Mr. McMillin.

"I never heard a word on the subject from either of them," said Carnegie. "I do not think that they understood that the law had any bearing on our business."

"So you were left in absolute ignorance of the effect of this law?" "Oh, yes," replied the witness. "I thought the law was enacted solely for the railroads."

"But was it not the duty of these attorneys to keep your company informed in regard to the legal situation of Congress or State legislatures that might have an effect on your business?"

Only a Stockholder.
"I was not an official of the Carnegie Steel Company. I was only a stockholder—the largest stockholder. It would have been the duty of these lawyers to discuss such matters with the directing officers of the company, but not with me."

Mr. McMillin refused to be satisfied with this answer.

"Do you not know," he repeated, "that it was the duty of these lawyers to advise you concerning this legislation?"

"I have told you time and again that I did not keep in touch with such details," said Mr. Carnegie, showing considerable irritation. "I had three or four partners. I made them all millionaires, and if they could not look out for the business, why should I have had them around?"

"Did you not recommend this name Mr. Reed?"

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present rate, each student will eventually have an individual dormitory. Its students are very democratic, the captain of a university team being often seen with his arm over the shoulder of some common Senator's son.

Connecticut has never produced a President, but it educated the present incumbent, its capital is Hartford, a handsome city which shudders every time a fire alarm is sounded anywhere in the United States. It is the first insurance center of the country, and there have been no automobiles brought to the town since the San Francisco earthquake.

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